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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

EPIDEMICS IN COMMUNIST CHINA, AS REPORTED IN  
 PRO-COMMUNIST CHINESE-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, 1 JANUARY - 8 APRIL 1952

This report presents a survey of Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, and New York  
 newspapers to obtain information on human and animal epidemics in China. The  
 dates covered were as follows:

Chinese Mainland Newspapers

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1-31 Jan, 1-25 Feb 52  
 Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 1-26 Jan, 1-16 Feb 52  
 Ming-po, Ta-chung, 1-11 Jan, 1-8 Feb 52  
 Foochow, Fukien Jih-pao, 1-31 Jan, 1-10 Feb 52  
 Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 1-31 Jan, 1-18 Feb, 52  
 Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 1-31 Jan, 1-29 Feb, 7-26 Mar 52  
 Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 1-17 Jan 52

Hong Kong Newspapers

Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 1-31 Jan, 1-29 Feb 52

New York Newspapers

New York, Hua-chiao Jih-pao, 1-31 Jan, 1-29 Feb, 1-31 Mar, 1-8 Apr 52

News reports on epidemics were found to be relatively scant compared with  
 the attention given to them in the press of late 1950 and early 1951.

Regarding  
 epidemics among human beings, in Hopeh there were reports of influenza which  
 developed into pneumonia; in Chahar, there were smallpox, measles, and other  
 diseases; and in Pingyuan Province there were scarlet fever, measles, influenza,  
 etc., and an unusual incidence of tonsillitis. As for epidemics among animals,  
 there were reports of hoof-and-mouth epidemics in Inner Mongolia, northern  
 Chahar, Lai-yuan Hsien in Hopeh, and in Peiping. A directive was issued by the  
 Ministry of Agriculture notifying all areas where hoof-and-mouth disease has  
 been known to exist to take strict measures to prevent its recurrence.

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The reports on epidemics are given below by regions.

#### A. Epidemics Among People

##### 1. North China

An epidemic of influenza, which developed into pneumonia, occurred in Ting Hsien Special Ch'u in Hopeh. As of 16 February 1952, 2,000 persons had become ill and 180 had died in the third ch'u of Jao-yang Hsien alone. In Ting Hsien, 1,625 persons became ill and 303 died; in the fifth ch'u of Wu-chi Hsien, 150 persons died; and in the fourth ch'u of Hsing-t'ang Hsien, 1,475 persons became ill and 110 died during mid-February 1952. In eight ch'u where the disease is prevalent, 45,266 persons became ill and 1,717 died according to the Hopeh Public Health Department. Cases of measles, smallpox, and other diseases were reported in 14 hsien in Chahar with over 120 persons reported to have died from the diseases. In Ku-yuan Hsien, more than 1,000 children were stricken with measles. From 1 January to 12 February 1952, 4,306 persons in 399 villages in Pingyuan Province and in Hua Hsien in Chahar Province became ill with scarlet fever, measles, tonsillitis, influenza, etc. Of that total, 284 persons died from the diseases. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 February 1952)

##### 2. East China

Outbreaks of measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria were reported recently in Ch'u-shan Ch'u and Liu-huang Ch'u in Ting-hai Hsien of Chekiang Province. According to incomplete data, of more than 6,000 children afflicted, 50 or 60 died from the diseases. (Ning-po, Ta-chung 21 January 1952)

Since autumn 1951, a serious epidemic of measles was reported in Ting-hai Hsien and Hsiang-shan Hsien in Chekiang Province. Up to the present, 668 children from among 5,463 afflicted died from the disease. In Ch'iang-t'ou Ch'u of the same hsien, 15 of the more than 30 afflicted also died. (Ning po, Ta-chung, 24 January 1952)

##### 3. Central and South China

Because of the widespread smallpox vaccination and epidemic prevention activities in Kwangtung Province during 1951, no cases of cholera have been reported thus far. The outbreaks of smallpox, rabies, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, etc., have been basically checked; and the cases of bubonic plague have been reduced to about one third of the number reported in 1950. (Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao 14 and 20 January 1952)

A responsible official at the public health office of the Kwangtung Provincial People's Government has denied that there is a widespread epidemic in Kwangtung as has been "propagandized by the American imperialists." (Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 26 January 1952) Li Ta-ch'ao, chief of the Canton Public Health Bureau, has denied that there is an epidemic of bubonic plague in Canton as has been reported by an American broadcast. (New York, Hua-chiao Jih-pao, 3 April 1952)

#### B. Epidemics Among Animals

##### 1. Inner Mongolia

According to a Hsin-hua She dispatch, hoof-and-mouth disease has been prevalent recently in Inner Mongolia. The disease first broke out in the western districts of Inner Mongolia and spread rapidly into six mungs. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Central People's government has notified all other localities, and has warned the localities where hoof-and-mouth disease has occurred in the past year that they shall strictly prevent its recurrence. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 January 1952)

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2. North China

According to a Hsin-hua She dispatch, recently hoof-and-mouth disease has been prevalent among cattle in Lai-yuan Hsien in Hopeh Province and near Peiping. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 January 1952)

In January 1952, hoof-and-mouth disease broke out in some Peiping dairies and slaughterhouses in the northern outskirts of the city, near Ma-tien Ts'un. Up to the present, 15 dairies have been affected, resulting in the death of three cows. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 24 February 1952)

In northern Chahar, more than 2,500 head of cattle were affected with hoof-and-mouth disease. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 February 1952)

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